













## THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month for three months, or \$10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains leaving out of Atlanta, and at newsstands in the principal southern cities.

ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from all parts of the country.

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THE CONSTITUTION,  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 20, 1883.

INDICATIONS for the south Atlantic states, local rains, slightly cooler, partly cloudy weather, southwest to northwest winds, higher barometer.

FARMER WARNER, of Greene, is another of the men who are making Georgia great. His intense culture is the most intense sort of patriotism, and he should have many ardent followers.

OHIO, as seen through democratic glasses, will be called to order this morning in Columbus. The candidates are all on hand, and the embryo presidential candidate is sure to be on the background giving advice.

SPAIN is agitated over a royal scandal, in which the king plays his part as the traitor husband, and the queen seeks her mother's home as an injured wife. Alfonso is evidently the imitative son of a worthy mother.

Some evidences of the land squeeze in Chicago are beginning to crop out in New York. One leading firm has announced its inability to carry its load any further. An interesting fact is that Mrs. Langtry made good use of land while the fever lasted, and has added one hundred thousand to her resources. The game was worked by Colonel Gebhardt.

The French occupation of Tananarive precipitates a war which will give the Paris idlers something to talk about. As long as the communistic mob is given some excitement, the balance of the nation can get along very peaceably. The Malagasy envoys, however, intimate that before the French reach the capital they will have some tough fighting to do.

NEW HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.  
The republican caucus of the legislature met last week and resolved to elect two United States senators, one to fill the term that began on the fourth day of last March, and the other to fill the term beginning March 4, 1885. Mr. Rollins was nominated for the former term, and Mr. Blair for the latter or long term. These two men desire to be their own successors, and the ring they have formed includes Mr. William E. Chandler and all the other machine politicians of the state.

It is very difficult to understand upon what the ring bases its hopes of putting Mr. Blair through at this time. True, the next legislature will not meet until June, 1885, or about three months after Mr. Blair's present term has expired; but the law of the United States declares that the term must be filled by the legislature chosen next before the ending thereof. The next legislature will be chosen in November, 1884, and the senatorial term expires in March, 1885. If the machine republicans succeed in re-electing Mr. Blair, contrary to all precedents in the state and to the federal law, their choice will have to confront a similar case that arose in Georgia. The reconstruction legislature of 1870 ordered a new legislature to be chosen in December, 1870, but provided that it should not meet until the fall of 1871. It then proceeded to elect Foster Blodgett senator to fill the term beginning March 4, 1871. The new legislature, chosen in December, 1870, met in the fall of 1871, and elected Thomas M. Norwood, and a republican senate gave him the seat, and the election of Foster Blodgett became a nullity. If this precedent is followed—in fact, if the plain letter of the law is adhered to, the election at the present time of a successor of Mr. Blair will be disregarded as irregular and illegal.

The New Hampshire republicans are by no means harmonious, and there are strong indications of a bolt. The machine has ruled the state with a strong hand, and the people have become restive under the affliction. Although there are 208 republicans in the legislature, only 130 attended the caucus. Mr. Rollins received 98 votes and Mr. Blair 74. It requires 178 votes to elect Mr. Rollins may squeeze through, but it is not probable that Mr. Blair will, and if he does, he will do well to get another and better certificate when the next legislature meets.

The trouble arises from the fact that New Hampshire persists in electing her lawmakers in the fall, and convening them in the following summer, when the roads are not impassable on account of snow. As long as she holds June sessions she must be content to get along with one senator for about three months at the end of each term.

## LITTLE BILLY'S BONFIRES.

We printed the other day the letter written by Star-route Dorsey to General John A. Martin, who succeeds him as secretary of the republican national committee, in response to a demand for the records of the party supposed to be in the hands of the secretary. Star-route Dorsey's letter is a very curious confession and gives some information that ought to interest the public. Dorsey frankly confesses to the new secretary that the republican party, under the management of Little Mr. Billy Chandler, reached that period in its history when it was deemed unwise and dangerous to keep any campaign records. Little Billy was his own judge in the premises and he made no bones of bundling up the evidences of fraud and bribery in his possession and committing them to the devouring flames. It is to be presumed that when McCormick, Chandler's successor, asked for the records of his office, Little Billy puffed out his jaws, raised his hands aloft, and in eloquent pantomime gave the new secretary to understand that the whole business had escaped up the chimney. McCormick took

charge, and when Dorsey was selected as his successor, no doubt he made the same expressive gestures, and now Dorsey is compelled to confess in a published letter that the campaign records of the grand old corruption party have been given over to "the bonfire of forgetfulness."

They have been destroyed. They have been placed where there is no fear of their coming to light and no danger of an exposure. Star-route Dorsey, who seems to be something of a humorist, finds it necessary to declare that the great mass of people of intelligence at the north believe now and will continue to believe that not one line or dot or scrap contains evidence of any wrongful act on the part of any person prominently connected with the republican party during a national campaign.

This is the language of a mocker. As it is admitted that every line, and dot, and scrap of the campaign record is destroyed, it follows, as a matter of course, that there is no evidence of any wrongful act so far as the records are concerned. But if there was no evidence of fraud and corruption in these records, why commit them to the flames? Why not keep them as evidences of republican purity and honesty?

The truth is, there has not been a republican campaign since the war that has not been dishonestly managed, and the dishonesty, as the public know, did not culminate in the great fraud of 1876. The fraudulent seating of Mrs. Hayes's imbecile husband, outrageous as it was, is a mere incident in the republican record of fraud and dishonesty.

## WESTERN LARD.

As the lard investigation proceeds in Chicago the public begin to find out what kind of stuff they have been eating. If the lard manufacturers had been content to stuff the tins and buckets with stearine and cotton seed oil, and even with kailin, no one's health would have been greatly injured by consuming the product, but it seems they have other methods that are not so healthy or near so nice. To show just what kind of stuff they have been in the habit of sending out, we let a home correspondent of the Chicago Tribune explain how the lard trade is conducted in that city. He says in the way of illustration:

A country merchant writes to B for the price on three car-loads of lard (this is a recent case of various sized small packages, ranging from four-pound tins to twenty-pound buckets). B sends quotation 10¢ cents above the price of prime steam lard. The 10¢ cents overcharge is to pay the extra cost of package and extra labor. The same merchant writes to C, who quotes 1¢ cent above A, to D, who is 1/2 cent above, and to F, who is 1/2 cent below. You will see at a glance that there is some sleight of hand in the lard trade. You may ask the question, "How can F sell the lard below the price of prime steam lard?" I will figure it out for you. B takes the lard, and puts it in small packages at a small profit. He adds 10 per cent of prime steam lard, 10 per cent of stearine, 10 per cent of cotton seed oil in the same kind of package. D puts in 70 per cent of prime steam lard, 10 per cent of stearine, 10 per cent of cotton seed oil. F's family lard consists of 40 per cent of prime steam lard, 10 per cent of stearine, 10 per cent of cotton seed oil, and 10 per cent of cotton seed oil. Now, for the information of the public, let us see what the lard is made of. The lard is made of the fat of the hog, and is sold at a nominal price to rendering establishments. The hog goes into the tank whole, bristles, hide and all—much for the fisher's stock. They are taken out of the tank and stoppings along the line and sold at a nominal price to rendering establishments. The hog goes into the tank whole, bristles, hide and all—much for the fisher's stock. They are taken out of the tank and stoppings along the line and sold at a nominal price to rendering establishments. The hog goes into the tank whole, bristles, hide and all—much for the fisher's stock. They are taken out of the tank and stoppings along the line and sold at a nominal price to rendering establishments.

The evidence submitted to the board of trade is strong enough at least for those who have weak stomachs, and it finds corroboration from various other sources. For example the great decline in the price of lard last Saturday affected the price of cotton-seed oil in Memphis to the extent of fifteen cents a gallon.

The worst feature of this dirty business consists in the fact that an honest packer is an impossibility in the trade as it is at present conducted. A man who has scruples against throwing the whole hog that came to his hands dead, into the kettle, cannot compete with those who have no such scruples. And the public takes at good prices the stuff that consists of dead, gray, salt, stearine and cotton-seed oil, in preference to a clean and pure vegetable oil made at home! This is indeed the strongest feature connected with the trade in the south—that consumers in the south prefer "fisher's stock" to an honest oil that answers every purpose, that is cheaper and that is free of disease matter.

## THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The reconstruction measures of the republican party and the acts supplementary thereto justly excited the indignant opposition of the southern people—and yet it was the intention rather than the results of these measures that excited indignation. Time has shown that they are practically harmless. Since the war, the federal courts have been busily engaged in stripping them of their maliciousness and in declaring them to be practical nullities.

The civil rights bill, for instance, which created such a storm of indignation at the south is a practical nullity, and a recent decision of the United States district court in Texas declares, in effect, that it is unconstitutional. The act declares that all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theatres and other places of public amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to the citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude. The district and circuit courts have exclusive jurisdiction of cases arising under that law.

The case in Texas grew out of the complaint of a negro woman who was refused admission to the ladies' car of a railroad train. The judge holds that the civil rights act is an infringement upon the rights of the states, and is therefore unconstitutional. He holds, also, that the state tribunals alone have jurisdiction of such offenses.

The spirit of the judge's decision is to the effect that the statute in order to be valid must find direct support in the federal constitution. The congress may pass a law to prevent the states from abridging the rights, privileges and immunities of citizens, but the states themselves must deal with violations of the civil rights bill or the fourteenth amendment, the supreme

court having held that the first section of the latter act refers to the action of the states and does not apply to the actions of individuals.

The latest issue in Arcadian politics is to the effect that THE CONSTITUTION has ruined the farmers of southern and southwest Georgia by maliciously insinuating them to engage in truck farming. The conclusion is that the farmers and THE CONSTITUTION ought to be suppressed; but then, you know, they won't. Such a remedy as this is calculated to mortify the reforming Arcadians.

LEADING republicans like Charles Foster, of Ohio, agree that the star route thieves are martyrs and that the government did very wrong to hound them. And yet there wasn't much hounding. The government paid the counsel for the prosecution large salaries to allow the principal witness to escape. The name of this principal witness is John Dorsey.

MR. FRANK V. EVANS, a young journalist well known in Georgia, has begun the publication of the Birmingham Sunday Chronicle. The first numbers have been beautifully printed and well edited, and bids fair to become a fixture. THE CONSTITUTION wishes the Chronicle success.

It is stated that a discord struck on a piano will kill a lizard. And yet the inmates of a boarding house thrive on it, and no attempt is made by scientists to explain the mystery. In this, as in everything else, discovery is a long way ahead of explanation.

It will require the efforts of more than one esteemed contemporary to convince the people of southern and southwest Georgia that THE CONSTITUTION has injured their interests by advising them to engage in truck farming.

It is now given out that Conkling is to write a book. It should be printed in installments so that its crushing grandeur, coming in one portentous lump, shall not have the effect of paralyzing the public.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is endeavoring with genuine ardor to shake the star route thieves loose from the clutches of the law. The attempt is fruitless. The future of the party is bound up with these men.

REDELL, the innocent man, who conceived a notion that stealing constitutes guilt, has probably discovered that a lively conscience is greatly in the way of genuine republican reform.

THE attempt to get a divorce between the star route thieves and the republican party bids fair to be frustrated by such leading statesmen as Charles Foster, of Fostoria, Ohio.

A SOUTHERN member of the democratic national executive committee endeavors to console Mr. Hendricks by announcing that he is for Tilden.

NEW HAMPSHIRE threatens to rival Georgia in a progressive war. A movement is on foot to establish a railroad commission.

MR. SPURGEON will have to cable his own services to America hereafter. This is in the direct line of genuine reform.

CONKLING'S defense of oleomargarine was unfortunate. The product is no longer odorous.

EDITOR WATERBURY does not lose sight of the fact that McDonald is an Ohio man.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

THE governor of Pennsylvania has signed the bill abolishing prison contract labor. SENATOR McDONALD, of Indiana, is bald as an egg-plant. His face looks like a full-blown peony.

GENERAL CROOK is an Ohio man. That state, it seems, will never get tired of furnishing "crooks."

It is announced that Don Cameron has retired from politics. Just the other way: politics have retired from Don Cameron.—Boston Star.

JAVAX has the cheapest postal service in the world. Letters are conveyed all over the empire for two cents—a cent and a half.

AN exchange suggests that the funniest thing of the season is the idea that Mr. Tilden and Mr. Watson, of Kentucky, playing tag up and down the stairs of Mr. Tilden's residence in Gramercy park.

MR. CRITTENDEN, the governor of Missouri, who questioned means to rid that state of outlaws, has just delivered a testimonial from the bankers of Missouri. The testimonial was a letter presented in view of the downfall of the James brothers.

GOVERNOR FOSTER is cocksure of 20,000 republican majority in Ohio, because "the women are just dead and a testimonial from the women can't vote, and the prohibitionists have a ticket of their own, the governor's basis of expectation seem rather sandy."

ALTHOUGH the supreme court of Iowa has twice decided the prohibitory constitutional amendment was not properly and legally adopted, the friends of prohibition are preparing for another appeal to the court. This look at the jury feared the result of another appeal to the people.

JUDGE HOADLY does not hesitate to say that he would like to bear all the democratic standard in Ohio. "Well," he said, to a reporter of the Chicago Tribune, "the three of us after the nomination of General Grant, General Butler, Ward and myself. All I can say is that I hope to be the lucky man, but if either of the other two gentlemen carry off the prize I shall do the best I can to help to elect him."

GEORGE HODLEY, the coming democratic candidate for governor of Ohio, is a bright, snappy little man, with a boyish face and a complexion which almost approaches the color of a banana. He speaks with a quick nervous emphasis and a quickness of tongue that is very refreshing. He is a native of Ohio, and he takes life too earnestly to be a good fellow socially. His law partner, Edgar Johnson, is a German fluent, and is a very fair amateur telegraph operator.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL BUTLER'S hard work is said to be injuring his health.

FROM a private letter it is learned that Senator Anthony hopes to go to Saratoga shortly.

GENERAL PATRICK SUMNER has four children all girls, the eldest being just six years old.

MRS. BARN BARNHART travels around with forty trunks. She is the pet of the baggage-smashers.

ROXBURY, Martin and Collingwood, the bridge engineers, all graduated at Rensselaer polytechnic institute, Troy.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has not only cut his whiskers off short, but it is rumored is losing his hair so rapidly that he is in danger of becoming bald.

THE REV. O. B. Frothingham has tired of roaming in the wilderness of agnosticism and announces his return to the fold of the Unitarian church.

UNITED STATES SENATOR PLATT, of Connecticut, has just been engaged in the amusing occupation of superintending the removal of bodies from an old cemetery.

THE circuit court in Missouri having decided adversely to Conkling, and upheld the decree against oleomargarine, some curiosity is expressed to learn if Roscoe will resign from the bar.

HARRY WARD BERNIER writes that he is going to Oregon as soon as his duck begins to scatter for the hot months. He says he has a son on the Columbia and wants to see what he amounts to.

THE marriage of Edmund Hudson, the Washington correspondent of the Boston Herald, and Mary Clemmer will take place on the 19th at Washington. They go to England for the summer.

FLOWERS from the white house are still sent daily by express to Miss Beckwith in New York, to whom the president is said to have sent them almost continuously from the time he met her at Newport last summer.

THE duke of Teck is seriously involved in financial difficulties. His losses at Ascot have com-

pelled him to leave England. The duchess accompanies him, although the white lodge in Richmond park has been lent them by the queen, all the other royal residences being closed.

KING HENRI OF ITALY must have a peculiar rose-tinted idea of the life and labors of a newspaper reporter. In an interview with a Herald correspondent in Rome he said: "Were I not king I should wish to see the world as a reporter." The supposition is that Mr. Humboldt can earn about \$10 a week on a New York newspaper.

PARIS has given a warm reception to Capoul-Mme. Theo is about to return to America. She boasts of having received presents there to the value of \$20,000. Kate Vaughan, whose elopement with Colonel Wellesley, a great scandal, is about to marry Colonel Wellesley, who has the chance of a contingent succession to the dukedom.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE says one may see in Union square or in Wall street a small, elderly man who carries, carefully wrapped and strapped, a long tin case containing a parchment which he will display on the slightest provocation. He never offers it for sale—in fact, he refuses to part with it. He is a collector of the documents of the original constitution of the confederate states, with the signatures of those delegates who originally met at Philadelphia, Ga., for provisional organization. The man was an aide-de-camp on the staffs of Generals Beauregard and Lee, while they commanded the rebel army in Virginia.

## SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCE.

ARKANSAS has only two cotton factories.

THE Fort Worth, Texas, opera house hears completion.

TENNESSEE cedar lumber is now finding its way to Canada.

THE cotton and woolen mills of Tennessee are all doing a good business.

THE Texas state fair which meets in Austin in October will be a grand affair.

THE wheat crop of East Tennessee will show the largest yield for many years past.

TAMPA, Fla., June 16.—The excursionists from Georgia, composing Governor Boynton, Colonel Howell, editor-in-chief of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, the Hon. Mark Johnson, C. C. Collier and other notables, with friends, arrived last night and are at the new Hotel Orleans. The formal opening of this fine house took place last night with the reception to the Georgian guests.

THE Virginia agricultural fair this year will offer \$2,500 in prizes for the best drilled military companies in the state.

A TEN pound girl was born to Mrs. John Rissner, aged twenty-five years, of Henry county, Tennessee, a few days since.

MR. D. T. WELLS, of Nelson, Ky., has a steer that weighs 3,000 pounds, for which he has been offered \$300 by Mr. George Abel.

NEARLY all of the Texas papers have become patriotic and are urging their respective towns or cities to properly observe the 4th of July.

A FARMER in Moore county, Tennessee, has worn one pair of Sunday boots twenty years, and thinks that they are good for ten more.

THERE are 13,500,000 gallons of whisky in Swope's district, in Kentucky, and the republican state executive committee has established its headquarters at Lexington.

## THE WAY TO MAKE MONEY.

From the New York Stockholder.

Commodore Vanderbilt was credited with saying: "I have no secret about making wealth; all you have to do is to attend to business and let it take its course. I never tell what you are going to do until you have done it."

All the force that this latter bump of the old commodore could transmit seems to have concentrated in William H. He knows how to keep a still tongue. Some of his followers know that he knows it, too. And he knows that they know he knows it.

He has just been in the habit of "second-nature" help them out after they've got "second-nature."

Stewart used to say, "Honesty and truth are the greatest aids in gaining wealth." That may have done for dry goods, but we know some men who have gained what they call "wealth." We cling to the old-fashioned idea, though, that it "won't" do.

John Jacob Astor was of the opinion that "with a start of a million of dollars it requires but little time to get rich." He was right. He was right. He was right.

George Law said: "There's nothing easier than making money, when you have money to make it with; the only thing is to see the crisis, and take it at the flood." That is the creed of our friend Cyrus Field. He didn't "take it" at the flood, but he did "take it" at the flood.

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